

Transport in plants

Mark Scheme

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Transport in plants
Sub-Topic	
Paper Type	Alternative to Practical
Booklet	Mark Scheme

Time Allowed: 57 minutes

Score: /47

Percentage: /100

1 (a) (i)	Possession of outer layer / skin / rind / bark / have layers / 'roundish' shape / cortex;	[1]	Ignore references to cells / colour																					
(ii)	<p>Three differences from:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="317 285 1026 932"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="317 285 554 354">difference</th> <th data-bbox="554 285 726 354">stem</th> <th data-bbox="726 285 1026 354">lotus stem</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 354 554 492">shape</td> <td data-bbox="554 354 726 492">irreg / oval / random / AW</td> <td data-bbox="726 354 1026 492">round / circular / cylindrical / symmetrical / AW;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 492 554 630">cavities / holes / gaps / pores / pipes / air spaces</td> <td data-bbox="554 492 726 630">none / compact</td> <td data-bbox="726 492 1026 630">cavities present / arranged in circle / porous / AW;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 630 554 727">inner layer</td> <td data-bbox="554 630 726 727">fibrous / fibres / hair like</td> <td data-bbox="726 630 1026 727">holes / gaps present / AW;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 727 554 829">outer layer / bark / skin / wall</td> <td data-bbox="554 727 726 829">dark / thick / rough</td> <td data-bbox="726 727 1026 829">light / thin / smooth / not visible / AW;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 829 554 898">colour</td> <td data-bbox="554 829 726 898">uniform</td> <td data-bbox="726 829 1026 898">dark patches / AW;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 898 554 932">AW;</td> <td data-bbox="554 898 726 932"></td> <td data-bbox="726 898 1026 932"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	difference	stem	lotus stem	shape	irreg / oval / random / AW	round / circular / cylindrical / symmetrical / AW;	cavities / holes / gaps / pores / pipes / air spaces	none / compact	cavities present / arranged in circle / porous / AW;	inner layer	fibrous / fibres / hair like	holes / gaps present / AW;	outer layer / bark / skin / wall	dark / thick / rough	light / thin / smooth / not visible / AW;	colour	uniform	dark patches / AW;	AW;			[3]	Accept comparative answers in one box only If answers are in one box only, they must be comparative Ignore references to phloem and xylem
difference	stem	lotus stem																						
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(b)	<p>Feature [1] + linked explanation [1]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="317 997 1026 1247"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 997 674 1081">holes / vessels / tubes / AW;</td> <td data-bbox="674 997 1026 1081">floatation / buoyancy / gas filled / gas exchange/ AW;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 1081 674 1166">cylindrical / bends / flexibility;</td> <td data-bbox="674 1081 1026 1166">resist currents / prevents damage;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 1166 674 1247">smooth / surface area less;</td> <td data-bbox="674 1166 1026 1247">Less pressure from water;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	holes / vessels / tubes / AW;	floatation / buoyancy / gas filled / gas exchange/ AW;	cylindrical / bends / flexibility;	resist currents / prevents damage;	smooth / surface area less;	Less pressure from water;	Max [2]	'Gas filled holes helps them to float' = 2 marks															
holes / vessels / tubes / AW;	floatation / buoyancy / gas filled / gas exchange/ AW;																							
cylindrical / bends / flexibility;	resist currents / prevents damage;																							
smooth / surface area less;	Less pressure from water;																							

<p>(c)</p>	<p>Four marks from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cut (thin) section / piece of lotus root / grind / dissect / blend / mash / rub / layer of cells; 2. place on microscope slide / glass slide / slide / glass / slab; 3. stain with iodine <u>solution</u>; 4. cover slip used / AW; 5. look for blue / black stained grains / granules / spots / areas; 6. AVP; 	<p>MAX [4]</p>	<p>Ignore heating and use of ethanol.</p> <p>3. Acce drops of iodine or iodine in KI.</p> <p>5. Accept 'darker' for 'black'</p> <p>6. e.g. use blotting paper to mop up excess liquid</p>
		<p>[Total: 10]</p>	

Question	Answer	Comments
2 (a) (i)	description of curvature in 0.8M; description of curvature in 0.0M; [2]	for 0.8M A first / left ; for 0.0M A second / right; A 0.8M 0.0M curve / bends inwards outwards outer layer outside / convex inside / concave inner layer inside / concave/ outside/convex/ shrunk / shrink expanded hollow in hollow out <i>I thicker wall thinner wall</i>
(ii)	1 <u>osmosis</u> 2 loss of water / exosmosis in 0.8 molar salt solution; 3 reference to (cells)shrinking / becoming flaccid / plasmolysed; 4 increase in water / endosmosis in 0.0 molar; 5 reference to (cells) swelling / becoming turgid; 6 definition of osmosis (must refer to gradient and sp membrane); 7 wax / waterproof layer / impermeable; [MAX 4]	R salt movement Points 2 + 3 and points 4 + 5 are linked A water conc. / salt conc. / hyper or hypo tonic in a correct context A salt solution. – as reference to 0.8 molar
(b)	1 range of salt solutions / different concs; 2 same time; 3 same plant / type / species / dandelion; 4 same size / length / mass at start; 5 measure curvature / no change (in mass / curvature); 6 plot graph of conc against change in length; 7 repeat (experiment / more stems per conc); [MAX 4]	Points 1 and 2 are not valid for 0.0M and 0.8M only, need 3 A 30 mins minimum I temp / conditions I reference to control
[Total: 10]		

3.

Mark (b)(ii) first but record mark in margin on page 3

- (a) (shade in all of the central xylem; **[if other tissues are shaded – these must include the piliferous layer NOT the phloem]**
- shade in the innermost half of all vascular bundles; [2]
- (ii) xylem; **[no ecf] [if more than one tissue is named = 0] [ignore ‘vessels’]** [1]
- (b) (root hair/root hair cells/reject hair roots; [1]
- (ii) correct arrow indicating ‘end of root’; **[if no arrow check on Fig.1.2]** [1]
- (c) **use numbers by ticks to indicate point awarded.**
- 1 same age(of shoot)/similar shoot/same number of leaves/same mass/weight; **[ignore same length – insufficient]**
- 2 same species/same type;
- 3/4 same temperature/warmth/light/wind/humidity ;;
- or** same conditions = 1 (2 possible marks for *identified* conditions)
- 5 same apparatus/set-up/concentration of dye in container;
- 6 same volume/amount of liquid/water;
- 7 same time [**A** mins, hours, days – even few hours if applies to both set-ups];
- 8 repeats;
- 9 method of measuring uptake **either** by bubble method **or** loss of coloured solution/water
- or** change in colour of plant;
- 10 AVP e.g. cutting the plant under water **or** adding oil to surface of water to prevent evaporation; [Max: 6]

[Total: 11]

4 (a) (i) and (ii)

[1] and

concentration of glucose solution /mols dm ⁻³	potato pieces after being left in glucose solutions	length of potato/mm	change in length/mm
0.2		1 6	
		2 6	
		3 6	
		mean 66	
0.4		1 65	
		2 61	
		3 63	
		mean 63	
0.6		1 56	
		2 61	
		3 60	
		mean 59	
0.8		1 55	
		2 59	
		3 5	
		mean 56	
1.0		1 53	
		2 58	
		3 5	
		mean 55	

- (iii) correct value;
sign +/-; [2]
- (iv) repeat/reliability; R. to calculate an average, increasing accuracy. [1]
- (b) S scale to fill grid;
P + P for accurate plot including +/-;;
L for suitable clear line; [4]
- (ii) movement of water only;
osmosis;
gradient or ref to water potential;
above/increase in length - intake of water;
below/decrease in length - loss of water;
reference to partially permeable membrane/AP;. [Max4]
- (c) value below 0.55 mol dm^{-3} [0.54 to 0.56]. [1]
- (ii) idea of balance with cell sap/tissue and solution balance;
water moving inwards = water moving outwards;
no net change;
ext conc equals internal conc/AW;
accept. in terms of water potential. [2]
- TOTAL [16]**